

# THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

SEVENTEENTH YEAR—NO. 4683.

BENNINGTON, VT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1920.

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Some People Blame the Newspapers Which Print Their Troubles But They Forget To Blame Themselves For Getting Into the Trouble

## POLES RETAKING POSITIONS HELD BY BOLSHIEVIKI

Soviet Forces East and Northeast of Warsaw Retreat

RUSSIANS LOSE SUPPLIES

Warsaw Government Admits Enemy Has Made Advances in Vicinity of Lemberg.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Lukow. About forty-one miles southwest of Warsaw, has been captured by Poles in a counter attack against the left wing of the Bolshevik army before Warsaw, says the Warsaw correspondent of Excelsior.

Warsaw, Aug. 17.—Russian soviet forces are fleeing in disorderly panic along the front between the Vistula and Bug rivers where the Poles are advancing with extraordinary success, says an official statement issued tonight.

In the counter offensive to relieve Bolshevik pressure upon Warsaw, the Poles are using tanks, airplanes, armored trains and artillery in great number.

At Novo Minsk, east of Warsaw, and Szyce, to the northwest, three thousand prisoners, seven cannon, hundreds of wagons and a vast quantity of supplies have been captured from the Bolsheviks.

The Bolshevik retreat, to the north and east of Warsaw where the Soviet forces were closely driven by the Poles took the semblance of route at some points.

On the extreme left of the Polish line, however, and in the region of Lemberg, Soviet advances are reported.

London, Aug. 19.—Fierce fighting continues in the region of Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk, the strong fortress about nineteen miles northwest of Warsaw, according to Wednesday's official Moscow statement. In the Crimea sector, engagements are progressing with indecisive results.

Paris, Aug. 19.—(By The Associated Press)—Warsaw now seems to be saved from the Bolsheviks. President Pilsudski's armies no longer are obliged to fight a defensive battle, and the bold offensive on both wings has reached the first objectives and the Poles appear to be pausing before attempting to develop their success.

The offensive on the left wing is being personally led by the French generals, Henry and Billotte, and already has yielded important results. It has once more put the Poles in possession of the key to the Warsaw defenses—the fork between the Narw and Bug rivers—while the forces advancing toward Mlawa, which have reached Tachanoff 12 miles to the south of Mlawa, will force the Bolsheviks marching toward Plock and Thorn to beat a hasty retreat and consequently reopen the direct railroad line to Danzig.

But the maneuver on the right wing along the line of Garvolin and Parchoff, between the Vistula and the Bug, is the more interesting of the two strategic viewpoints because it threatens the communications of the main Bolshevik forces. Swelled by the forces released by the shortening of the Brody line the movement already has gained rapid headway and driven the Bolsheviks back along the line to ward Brest Litovsk at distances varying from 25 to 50 miles.

### SWAM LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Burlington, Aug. 18.—A swimming performance, seldom, if ever, equalled on Lake Champlain, was accomplished Monday afternoon when Charles P. Franch, instructor in swimming on the North beach, and Paul Brummer of this city crossed the lake from Whiteboro Point to the Vermont shore. The men landed far apart and Brummer struck shore off Oak Lodge while Franch rounded the breakwater and landed at the wharf of the Champlain Transportation company.

The Moral of Investments  
Is more striking than of men. We urge conservative investments and adequate life insurance based on earning capacity. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). Earle S. Kinsey, General Agent, Mead Building, Rutland, Vt. Adv.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Black horse, 10 years old, good saddle and driver, sound and fearless. Several whips, wagon, 2 second hand top carriages, 2 light one-horse, two-wheeled, 2 light buggies. Gilbert H. Bannum, Tel. 251-X, 8216.

LOST—In road, from Searsburg thru Bennington to North Adams, Aug. 8, bunch of keys on brass chain. For reward notify Anson Williams, North Adams, Mass. 8216.

WANTED—Help, both men and women. H. T. Cushman Mfg. Co., North Bennington, Vt. 8216.

WANTED—Situation by male stenographer, seven years experience, rapid and accurate. Thoroughly familiar technical dictation, billing, office routine and double entry bookkeeping. High school graduate. Edward O'Connor, Bennington. 8216.

WANTED—A good plain cook for small family at Old Bennington. Tel. 58—H. 8212.

### MEXICO MAY REJECT

Proposals By United States Government to Insure Recognition

Mexico City, Aug. 17.—Proposals reported to have been made by Bainbridge Colby, United States secretary of state, as to conditions upon which recognition may be extended to the present Mexican government may be rejected by Mexico, it is indicated in an interview with Miguel Alessio Robles, private secretary to Provisional President de la Huerta, printed in the newspaper Excelsior.

Mexico cannot accept instructions from another government regarding its legislation, Senator Robles is quoted as saying in reference to the report that derogation of various Carranza decrees was wanted by the United States government. "Mexico, however, never has refused guarantees to foreign countries, and has made indemnity payments when they have been justly due."

### OLD TIME BARBECUE HELD IN WILMINGTON

Big Crowds in Attendance at Festivities in Connection with Old Home Week

Wilmington, Aug. 18.—Notwithstanding the large number of late arrivals to the celebration of old home week, which swelled the list beyond all expectations, the homes of the townspeople were sufficient to accommodate all comers and everyone found most hospitable reception and good cheer.

The region dance in Memorial hall attracted a large attendance, which taxed the capacity of its spacious accommodations though the guests accepted the situation with good cheer and the program and order of dances was carried out as planned, including the old-fashioned numbers, which the home-comers enjoyed, all entering into the spirit of good cheer. Orrin R. Buell and wife of Springfield, Mass., led the grand march, on account of the absence of the president, Marlin A. Brown, to the music of the Brattleboro orchestra of 12 pieces, which revived some old-time music.

Today's barbecue was anticipated with a degree of pleasure. There was not only the roast of the 1100-pound Hereford ox, contributed by Martin A. Brown, but 3000 ears of corn were provided, with 10 barrels of potatoes and other things in preparation to make a successful spread. The local merchants have combined in a spirit of loyalty in closing their several places of business during the week of the prescribed program. Only three of the old-time merchants are represented here, they being Orrin O. War, Frank T. Childs and Merton F. Barbert.

The meeting on the ball grounds was attended by upward of 2000 people, a happy, homogeneous crowd, intent upon meeting and visiting with each other, many of them not having met for more than three score and 19 years. Gov. Clements' speech was closely followed, there being a special interest in what he was expected to say regarding his refusal to convene the Vermont legislature in a special extra session to act on the woman suffrage amendment.

The governor spoke for about 45 minutes and while his direct reference was had to his refusal to convene the legislature, he explained carefully the intent and purpose of the constitution, which he declared to be the recognition of the rights of the people to express individual opinion regarding questions of national policy. Emphatically, he declared, that the safety of nations was in the inherent choice and decision of the people themselves. He could not look with favor upon the denial of the right of the people to express their opinion through the ballot and with emphasis he repeated his unwillingness to subscribe to any form of legislation which deprived the people themselves of the right to say how and by whom they should be governed.

The ball game between the Wilmington and Jacksonville nines was sharply contested, resulting in a victory for the Wilmington team by a score of 7 to 6.

### BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL

Results of Games in Both of the Major Leagues.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.  
Boston, 6; Detroit, 5. (11 innings).  
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.  
St. Louis, 13; Washington, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cleveland	71	41	.634
Chicago	72	43	.626
New York	73	44	.624
St. Louis	55	55	.500
Boston	52	59	.468
Washington	48	61	.440
Philadelphia	42	70	.375
Detroit	36	75	.321

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

No games scheduled.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	61	46	.570
Brooklyn	63	48	.568
New York	60	50	.545
Pittsburgh	56	52	.519
Chicago	56	59	.487
St. Louis	51	60	.459
Boston	47	57	.452
Philadelphia	44	66	.400

Miss Mand Hamilton of Brattleboro, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hamilton, has gone to Niantic, Conn., for a stay of a few days before returning home.

## EIGHT MILLION WOMEN TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Privilege Secured by Republican Legislatures

NO QUESTION OF CREDIT

Suffrage Amendment Ratified in Only Seven States Controlled by Democrats.

Washington, Aug. 18.—About 27,000,000 women are now eligible to vote in the Presidential and Congress elections on November 2 as a result of ratification of the suffrage amendment today by Tennessee. This means a gain of about 8,000,000 in the total eligible to vote for President, but a gain of 20,000,000 voters for members of the House and Senate.

Credit for ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment belongs to the Republican party beyond any shadow of doubt. Of the thirty-six States that have ratified the amendment thus far, twenty-four have Republican Governors and twenty-six have Republican Legislatures. Three of the ratifying States have divided Legislatures and only seven have Legislatures dominated by Democrats.

The Legislature of North Carolina has postponed action until January, and probably will never act on the question now. This puts North Carolina in the class with Connecticut, Vermont and Florida, the only States of the forty-eight which have not acted on suffrage one way or the other. The States that rejected the resolution of ratification are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Louisiana. Only one of these States—Delaware—has a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18.—When Gov. Cox received the news of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment he issued this statement:

"The civilization of the world is saved. The mothers of America will stay the hand of war and repudiate those who trifle with a great principle. The action of the Tennessee Legislature has another significance. It is an earnest of the Democratic policy to pay its platform obligations. The Governor then posed for the 'movies' on the steps of the State House with a group of suffragists led by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the National Woman's party. Afterward in an interview Mrs. Baker refused to agree that Gov. Cox is entitled to all the credit for obtaining ratification of the amendment.

Marion, Ohio, Aug. 18.—When Senator Harding was informed that the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the woman suffrage amendment he said:

"All along I have wished for the completion of ratification, and have said so, and I am glad to have all the citizenship of the United States take part in the Presidential elections. The Republican party will welcome the response of American womanhood to its appeal to the confidence of all our people."

Closing a day of real campaigning, which kept Marion as well as the Senator on the jump from morning until evening, the Senator expressed keen pleasure over the result of the vote in Tennessee on the Suffrage Amendment.

"It was given full credit for timely and effective aid which led to ratification of the amendment. Messrs. began to arrive a few minutes after the vote was taken. The women who fought the battle for their sisters in Tennessee gave their thanks to Senator Harding as their 'strong friend' who saved the day for them. Tonight Senator Harding received several telegrams from suffrage leaders thanking him for his part in the Tennessee fight and a group of officials of the National Woman's party came from Columbus to present in person their congratulations.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; moderate temperature.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States.

For the District of Vermont

In the matter of

William M. Paddock, No. 3455.

Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the Creditors of William M. Paddock of Bennington, in the County of Bennington and District of Vermont aforesaid, and to all Parties interested. Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition praying for a full discharge from all his debts provable against his estate in bankruptcy, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge, and that a hearing on said petition will be had before Charles A. Maurer, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, at the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1, Savings Bank Building in the Village of Bennington, in the County of Bennington, on the 27th day of September, 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place said petition will be examined, and the creditors of said Paddock are ordered to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said Charles A. Maurer.

Dated, August 18th, 1920.

aug 19-26 Sept 2

### "PICKINGS" AT PRIMARY

Names of Candidates to Be Voted For in September.

The petitions and assents of all candidates for state and federal offices for the September 14 primary in Vermont have now been filed with the secretary of state, Horace W. Varnum of Jeffersonville, for whom petitions had been filed for United States Senator by the Democrats, did not file his assent and that place will be vacant on the Democratic ballot.

The ticket filed by the Republicans follows:

For Governor—Frank W. Agan of Ludlow, Frederick H. Rabbitt of Bellows Falls, Curtis S. Emery of Newport, James Hartness of Springfield.

For lieutenant governor—Abram S. Fiske of Cornwall.

For state treasurer—Walter F. Scott of Brandon, present incumbent.

For secretary of state—Harry A. Black of Newport, present incumbent.

For auditor of accounts—Benjamin Gates of Montpelier, present incumbent.

For attorney general—Frank C. Archibald of Manchester, present incumbent.

For United States senator—William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, present incumbent.

For congressman, first district—Frank L. Greene, St. Albans, present incumbent.

For congressman, second district—Porter H. Dale (present incumbent.)

Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro.

John W. Gordon of Barre.

Democratic Ticket.

For governor—Fred C. Martin of Bennington.

For lieutenant governor—George F. Root of Newport.

For secretary of state—Herbert A. Pond of Berkshire.

For state treasurer—Otis C. Sawyer of Sharon.

For auditor of accounts—Harry C. Shurtleff of Montpelier.

For attorney general—James P. Leamy of Rutland.

For United States senator—No candidate.

For congressman, first district—Jeremiah C. Durickel of Fair Haven.

For congressman, second district—Harry W. Witters of St. Johnsbury.

RATIFICATION ENDS

50-YEAR CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Catt Describes Half-Century Work of National Suffrage Association.

New York, Aug. 19.—Leaders of the women's suffrage movement are rejoicing over the adoption of the suffrage amendment. The sentiments of many of them were expressed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, who said in a prepared statement:

"Our mothers began it. So it came on to us as, in a way, a sacred trust. And a great part of our rejoicing today in the hour of victory is compounded of our feeling of loyalty to the past and our satisfaction that we have stood faithful to its trust."

"It was fifty-one years ago that the women of the National Suffrage association began what was to be a fifty year long campaign to get the Congress of the United States to pass a federal suffrage amendment. Congress had been impeded for the amendment by the women even before that, but 1863 marked the organization of the 'National' with the avowed purpose of securing suffrage by national legislation."

"From that day until June 4, 1919, the maintenance of a congressional lobby in Washington to work for federal suffrage was part of the program of the National Suffrage association. It meant keeping up an unbroken chain of lobby work at Washington for over half a century."

"It was in 1878 that the amendment was presented to the 45th congress by the National in the form in which it is today identical form. Before twenty-two congresses the women of the National were to stand and plead for justice. Of those twenty-two congresses the Republicans dominated both branches in eleven and the Democrats in four, while in seven the House was Democratic and the Senate was Republican. In this revelation of well-defined, long continued opposition lies, perhaps, the explanation of why women smile somewhat cynically today at all party claims to a monopoly of merit in forwarding the suffrage program. Never was a measure so systematically opposed, never one whose progress was so vehemently resisted inch by inch."

"As with its passage, so with the ratification. Delay and obstacles have been the constant portion of the National Suffrage Association in securing the needed 36 states. Because of the failure of the 65th Congress to pass the amendment, the measure had to go to the state Legislatures in an 'off' year. Only ten states could ratify in regular session. Twenty-six special sessions have had to be called to secure the full complement of ratification. To get these special sessions called has been in itself a monumental work for the National Suffrage association, necessitating an interminable chain of letters, telegrams, and special personal emissaries."

"Now that it is all over, the feeling of 'carelessness' is probably the sensation uppermost with us all. And perhaps it is just as well that it should be. For women cannot stop. The National cannot stop. With a new purpose, the purpose of making the vote register for an improved citizenship, the women of the National are already lined up under a new name, the League of Women Voters."

Dated, August 18th, 1920.

aug 19-26 Sept 2

## SUFF FIGHT HAD BEGINNING IN COLONIAL DAYS

Organized Effort in Progress Fifty Years

AMENDMENT DRAFT IN '75

Document Has Been Unchanged Since First Introduced in Senate in 1878.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution ends a struggle which began in this country before the Colonies declared their independence. It will eventually enfranchise 25,000,000 women.

Woman suffrage first raised its voice in America in Maryland in 1647 when Mistress Margaret Brent, heir of Lord Calvert demanded a place in the legislature of the colony as a property holder of wide extent. And in the days of the Revolution Abigail Adams wrote her husband John Adams at the Continental Congress which was framing the laws of the infant nation that, "if in the new laws—particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice."

Organized work for woman suffrage began in the United States with the Woman's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848 which was called by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, early leaders of Massachusetts, and New York, in response to the indignation aroused by the refusal to permit women to take part in the anti-slavery convention of 1840. From the date of that convention the suffrage movement in the United States began the fight that lasted seventy years and ended with victory. Another convention followed in 1852 at Syracuse, N. Y., at which delegates from Canada were present and it was there that Susan B. Anthony assumed leadership of the cause to which she devoted her life.

In 1869 the National Woman Suffrage Association, with Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton at its head was formed in New York and in the same year the American Woman Suffrage Association was organized in Cleveland with Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe as its leaders. At first differing widely in policy, the National Association working through the federal Congress and its sister organization bending its efforts to convert the country state by state, the two organizations later united under the name of the National Woman Suffrage Association. The Association drive for the vote was led in turn by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the latter of whom is now its president.

The nineteenth amendment, which bears her name, was drafted by Miss Anthony in 1875 and was first introduced in Congress in 1878 by Senator A. A. Sargent of California; and it is in the same language that the new principle of the national law reads:

"Article—Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The amendment holds the record of being before the country longer than any other successful amendment to the Constitution. It was introduced as the 18th amendment and has been successively the 17th, 18th and 19th and has been before every session of Congress since its first appearance.

During the first 35 years after its introduction into Congress the amendment made practically no progress and until seven years ago it had not been debated on the floor for 20 years. But the campaign for the movement was slowly but steadily gaining ground in the states.

Meanwhile Miss Anthony made a test of the right of women to cast the ballot by going to the polls and voting. She was arrested and convicted and, though she refused to pay her fine, was never jailed. She became, however, the forerunner of the "militants" who adopted the forceful tactics of the latter days of the campaign.

States after state gradually enfranchised its women citizens. Beginning with Wyoming in 1869, 1919 sixteen states had given women the right to vote, and fourteen states had ratification of the amendment.

Militancy in the fight for suffrage in America made its appearance with the formation of the National Woman's Party in 1913. On the eve of President Wilson's inauguration, 8,000 women led by Alice Paul, now the chairwoman of the party, attempted to march from the Capitol to the White House. They were harassed by a hostile crowd which overran an unsympathetic police and the capital of the United States had its first experience with suffrage riots.

Confounding their demonstrations over a period of seven years members of the women's party picketed the White House with banners in their hands and served terms in jail for disturbances of the peace which grew out of their parades and blockade of the executive mansion. During the

### RECORD LIQUOR SEIZURE

Canadian Government Confiscates Stock Worth \$237,000

Vancouver, Aug. 19.—The largest seizure of liquor of Vermont State liquor casks, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Wine Co., of this city, was confiscated by the Crown. This is probably the greatest seizure of liquor ever made in the order for confiscation and added a fine of one thousand dollars against the company for unlawfully having kept liquor for sale. The wholesale value of the stock, according to invoice, was \$237,000.

### KAISERIN HAS RELAPSE

Ex-Kaiser Unwilling to Allow News to Be Published.

The Hague, Aug. 18.—Although recent visits of the ex-Kaiser's sons to the House of Doorn are doubtless connected with the ex-Kaiser's illness, all reports in this connection are systematically denied, the ex-Kaiser being unwilling to allow the correct information to be published. During the night last Saturday the ex-Kaiser had another bad heart seizure, her condition requiring the doctors to remain the whole night at the bedside.

### RUSSIAN TERMS AS

GIVEN NOT FINAL

Poland Will Be Granted More Territory Than Was Awarded by Entente.

London, Aug. 19.—Russian Bolshevik peace delegates at Minsk have been instructed to fully recognize the national aspirations of Poland and not to interfere in the domestic affairs of that country, says a Minsk despatch to The Herald, organ of Labor, quoting an interview with M. Danishevsky, president of the Russian peace delegation. The terms of peace made public by the Soviet government of Russia are not final, according to the despatch, but may be modified at the conference.

An official statement with regard to the terms of the delegates says: "The Minsk conference opened today at 7 p. m., with a speech by Chairman Danishevsky, after which credentials were exchanged. He emphasized Russia's respect for Poland's independence and sovereign rights to determine her own form of government, and said Russia accorded Poland more territory than the Entente."

Danishevsky said, "Russia wants from the landlords of Poland such guarantees against attacks as would not be necessary from the workers and peasants of Poland. The Polish delegates propose to hold the Minsk meeting August 25, but the Russians insisted it be held on August 18. It was acceded to."

Last few months before the adoption of the amendment the militants re-doubled their exertions. Several demonstrations were held on the steps of the Capitol and on New Year's Day, 1919, watch fires were lighted in front of the White House in which every speech made by President Wilson in Europe on Democracy and self-government was burned. The acts, however, were disavowed by the National Association.

Promptly with the passage of the amendment by the Congress the suffrage forces turned their attention to ratification by the necessary two-thirds of the states. More special sessions of the state legislatures were called to act upon the 19th than upon any other amendment.

Wisconsin and Michigan on June 19 were the first states to ratify, quickly followed on June 16 by New York, Kansas and Ohio.

Other states ratified in the following order: Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Utah, California, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Oregon, Indiana, Wyoming, Nevada, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

From its beginning in this country, the suffrage movement met determined opposition from women as well as from men. The first organized opposition on the part of women manifested itself in 1873 when a committee of prominent women presented a petition to Congress "protesting against the extension of suffrage to women." Mrs. W. T. Sherman, wife of the Civil War hero, headed the committee, of which Miss Catherine Ward Beecher, sister of the famous divine, Henry Ward Beecher, was a member. Various anti-suffrage organizations came into being subsequently, until the National Association opposed to woman suffrage was formed in 1911 with Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York as its first president. This body, step by step, fought the adoption and ratification of the amendment.

Full suffrage is enjoyed today by the women of 21 foreign countries including the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the ancient nations of England, Germany and the Scandinavians. Now that the women of the United States have won the right equally with the men to take part in the government of the republic the effort of the women's vote on the political life of the country remains for time to show. Many women are joining the old line parties with their men folk but the National Woman's Party holds its own convention in June and will draw up its platform for the coming campaign. First efforts probably will be directed to the laws on inheritance, divorce, guardianship and other laws alleged to discriminate against women.

## COLBY WILL ACT QUICKLY TO GIVE VOTE TO WOMEN

Proclamation Will Follow Official Notification

MAY ASK COURTS TO ACT

Opponents of Suffrage in Tennessee May Attack Legality of Legislative Ratification.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Secretary Colby announced today that he was prepared to promulgate the necessary proclamation of ratification of the suffrage amendment as soon as he had received formal notification of Tennessee's action.

At national headquarters of the various suffrage movement, the news evoked a storm of enthusiasm. A deluge of statements poured into newspaper offices from adherents of the suffrage cause.

Some members of the cabinet joined the rush to express pleasure at the outcome, among them, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker.

When word came, officials of the national women's party also sought assurances from Secretary Colby that the proclamation promulgating the amendment would not be delayed.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The announced intention to attack the legality of ratification if the House failed to rescind its action was the subject of conferences tonight between the suffrage leaders and between the leaders of the opposition. The clause of the Tennessee constitution upon which would be based the test in the courts is article 32, section 2. It follows:

No convention or general assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the several states, unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted.

The present Legislature was elected in November, 1918, and the suffrage amendment was not submitted to the state until months afterward. The article was adopted in 1870 as a result of the ratification by the Tennessee Legislature of the fourteenth amendment during reconstruction days after the Civil War. White citizens of Tennessee were not represented in that Legislature. It is said, and to prevent ratification of amendments by rushing tactics as occurred in that instance, one of the first things effected after their civil rights were restored.

The Supreme Court of the United States is deciding recently a case originating in Ohio, held void a clause in the constitution of that state relating to referendums of amendments. Based on opinions by W. L. Frierson, Solicitor General of the United States, and State's Attorney General Thompson Gov. Roberts, called the present Legislature in extraordinary session to act on the suffrage amendment declaring he had been assured the Supreme Court's ruling in the Ohio case served to nullify the articles in the Tennessee constitution.

Suffrage opponents in Tennessee held that these two cases, adoption of the United States constitution by the present Legislature would be in violation of the state constitution and the fight of the opposition from the beginning has centered largely upon this contention. "The Tennessee Constitutional League of which Judge Joseph Higgins of Nashville is president, and which has prepared to place the case in the hands of the courts, is an organization of attorneys and includes in its membership both suffrage advocates and opponents, according to a statement by Judge Higgins. The purpose of the organization, Judge Higgins said, is nothing more or less than to uphold and protect the constitution of Tennessee."

The party line upon the vote in Tennessee today on the resolution to ratify the suffrage amendment follows